

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

IN RELATION

To the law providing for taking the sixth census of the United States.

DECEMBER 27, 1839.

Read, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate of the United States :

I transmit herewith to Congress a report from the Secretary of State on the subject of the law providing for taking the sixth census of the United States, to which I invite your early attention.

M. VAN BUREN.

December 24, 1839.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
December 23, 1839.

The Secretary of State has the honor to report to the President, that immediately after the passage, at the last session of Congress, of an act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, such measures were adopted as were considered necessary to have it carried into effect. Such forms were prepared for the enumeration of the inhabitants as were prescribed by the act, together with the necessary instructions, interrogatories, &c.; and, also, such forms and interrogatories as might draw out and exhibit to view the statistical information which the Executive was authorized to collect. These forms, &c., having been approved by the President, the proper steps were taken to have them printed and distributed to the respective marshals of the United States, and through them to their assistants, in sufficient number to enable them to discharge the duties prescribed to them. That this branch of the business is now in such a state of forwardness as to ensure its completion before the period prescribed for the commencement of the enumeration. Copies of the forms, instructions, interrogatories, &c., are annexed.

Blair & Rives, printers.

In the act for taking the sixth census, those provisions which prescribe the time for commencing the enumeration, for completing the same, and for making returns thereof, are inconsistent. It being presumed that with respect to these, no doubt accidentally imperfect provisions, amendments will be deemed necessary, and, with respect to others found expedient, the Secretary begs leave to present some suggestions which it has occurred to him might be usefully made, and to add, that if any amendments be considered proper, it is highly desirable they should be adopted at an early date, so as to enable this department to give the necessary information to the marshals in season.

The first section of the act prescribes, "That the enumeration shall commence on the first day of June, in the year 1840, and shall be completed and closed in ten calendar months thereafter." This allows for the enumeration until the 31st of March, 1841, and yet the same section provides, that "The several assistants shall within nine months" (extending to the 1st of March, 1841,) "and on or before the 1st day of October, 1840, deliver to the marshals by whom they shall be appointed, respectively, two copies of the accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumerated, as aforesaid." Again the third section provides that "The marshals, respectively, shall, on or before the 1st day of December, in the year 1840, transmit to the Secretary of State, one copy of the several returns received from each assistant, and also, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories;" thus requiring the marshals to make their returns before the time allotted for the completion of the enumeration, and previous to that in which their assistants are required to make returns to them. This would be rectified by an amendment allowing four months for completing the enumeration, instead of nine months as is prescribed by the first section of the act. Such an amendment would also give time to the marshal to transmit his returns to the department by the 1st day of December, 1840, as required by the 3d section of the act.

The fifth section prescribes that transient persons shall be returned "as of the family in which their usual abode was, on the 1st day of June, 1840," and then directs that the names of persons without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column which is allotted for the heads of families, in the division where he or she shall be on said 1st day of "*January*," intended, no doubt, to have been "*June*."

In the 4th section of the act, provision is made for the compensation of the marshals for their services under the act, with the exception of one, the marshal of Missouri, for whom no compensation is provided.

The 7th section of the act requires each assistant to set up at two of the most public places in his division, a correct copy of the schedule containing the number of the inhabitants therein, for each of which copies he shall receive five dollars. As the size of these returns may vary very much, in some divisions not exceeding ten sheets, and in others amounting to two hundred, it would seem to be only equitable to make the compensation for the copies on a pro-rata scale—say at the rate of five dollars for ten sheets, or in that proportion for a less number, and at the rate of thirty cents for every sheet over ten in the copy of the return. When it is considered that the assistant is required to make two copies for which there is no compensation allotted, the above may be deemed not unreasonable. It is suggested that a penalty might be imposed upon any per-

son taking down or defacing the copies within a specified time after their being set up.

The 3d section of the act provides for the transmission by the marshals to the Secretary of State, of one copy of the several returns received from each assistant, and, also, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories. It farther requires them to file another copy of all such returns with the clerks of their respective district or superior courts. The said clerks being required within thirty days after the said returns shall have been laid before the grand juries in the respective courts, to transmit and deliver all such returns, so filed, to the Department of State. The act for taking the fifth census contained a similar provision. It was, however, repealed by an act passed the 3d of February, 1831; entitled "An act to amend the act for taking the fifth census." The latter act provided that the copies of returns and aggregate amounts directed to be filed by the marshals with the clerks of the several district and superior courts, should be preserved by said clerks, and remain in their offices respectively. That course was considered to be preferable to the one before prescribed, as it avoided the transmission to, and accumulation in, the Department of State, of duplicate documents, amounting to several hundred volumes of a large size, and offered greater security for their preservation. The duplicate copies being kept apart, and not together, in the event of any accidental loss at one place of deposit, the means were secured of replacing the portion lost, from the copy preserved at the other.

The 11th section provides that when the enumeration shall be completed and returned to the office of the Secretary, he shall direct the printer to Congress to print for its use, ten thousand copies of the aggregate returns received from the marshals. The act for taking the fifth census contained a similar provision; and the act to amend that act, before referred to, provided that it should be the duty of the Secretary of State to note all the clerical errors in the returns of the marshals and assistants, whether in the additions, classifications of inhabitants, or otherwise, and cause said notes to be printed with the aggregate returns of the marshals for the use of Congress. The notes required by the latter act were very voluminous, and it was found that by placing them in tabular statements, they would not present a clear or intelligible view of the result desired to be obtained. It was, therefore, deemed preferable to have printed, along with the original returns of the marshals, the returns as corrected at the Department of State. It is respectfully asked, whether, in the present case, if authority be given to this department to make the corrections referred to, it would not be sufficient to print, for the use of Congress, the corrected returns? and, if it shall be so considered, that authority be given to that effect.

Obstacles having been interposed at an early stage of the distribution of the necessary blanks and forms from the marshals to their assistants, by the demand of letter postage thereon, which would have required an amount of expenditure unprecedented, and, it is presumed, not contemplated by Congress, no provision therefor having been made, this department, to prevent a failure of carrying out the requirements of the act, caused such portions of these blanks as were susceptible of the arrangement, to be put up in packages, addressed under its frank to the assistants of the marshals, and transmitted, under a second envelope, to the marshal, to be, by him, transmitted under the frank of the department to the

former. By this arrangement the expense of postage on those blanks, going to the assistants was saved, and the delay that would have been occasioned by waiting for an appropriation, or other legislative action, was avoided. This course was the more readily adopted as it produced no loss to the United States, for should the postage be paid, and the revenue in that particular branch thereby increase, it must have been at the expense of funds provided from other sources of revenue, and with a certain per centum loss in the collection. A similar course cannot be adopted with respect to the returns of the assistants to the marshals. It will therefore be necessary to have some legislative provision on the subject; either for their transmission by mail free of postage, thereby saving the whole expense; or, according to the rule adopted for the last census, at the rate of pamphlet postage, by which the expense would be very much reduced. The reduction would be greater if the charge was to be at the rate of periodical pamphlet postage, to which no reasonable objection is perceived.

It is respectfully suggested that the returns of the sixth census should be exempted from the operation of the act prohibiting postmasters from receiving, for the purpose of being mailed, packages exceeding three pounds weight. A similar course was adopted with regard to the papers relating to the fifth census, by a resolution of Congress, passed the 30th of April, 1830. A great deal of trouble has already been given by this prohibition in this department, and in the post office of this city without just motive, or the slightest convenience to the public. Bags containing many packages of three pounds weight, prepared at the department, have been opened and their contents examined in the post office, and again replaced, and the same bags closed and sent off exactly in the condition in which they left the department.

Questions were propounded by some marshals during the taking of the fifth census, as to their right under the law, to assign to themselves a portion of their district wherein to take the enumeration, and to receive the compensation therefor, to which their assistants would otherwise be entitled for the performance of the service, which, they, in that case, would take upon themselves. The law was then construed as not prohibiting them from taking the enumeration, but it was understood to contain no provision under which they could lawfully receive the pro-rata compensation therefor—compensation for those services being expressly confined to the assistants. In addition to which, a provision contained in the law authorizing the marshals, in certain cases, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts, to make such farther allowances to the assistants for the enumeration, to those prescribed by law, as should be deemed an adequate compensation, was regarded as conclusive against the marshal's participating in such compensation. As such questions may arise under the present act, it is desirable, if it is not intended to exclude the marshals from taking part in the enumeration, that the law may be so amended as to give them the benefit of the compensation allotted therefor.

The act for taking the sixth census, besides the ordinary duties of enumeration, requires the marshals and their assistants to take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary services, and, also, to collect and return in statistical tables, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country. The duties thus imposed are arduous in their

nature, and require, for their execution, intelligence and industry. For their performance no compensation has been provided. It would seem to be only an act of justice to allow a fair compensation for these services. It would besides have a tendency to ensure attention to the collection of information and punctuality in returning it. The interrogatories to be used in taking the enumeration are sixty in number. For the statistical information twenty-seven must be put to agriculturists, an average of about six to each manufacturer, four or five to each miner, &c., but, as the agriculturists predominate, it may perhaps be fair to estimate that twenty interrogatories on an average will necessarily be put to each head of a family for the statistical information, and that the answers will be more difficult to obtain than those for the enumeration. There will, however, be no additional travel incurred for this object, although much additional time will be occupied in consequence of it. Upon a full view of the case, it is suggested that the assistants who faithfully perform this branch of their duty, be allowed therefor, a sum equal to twenty per centum on the allowance made to them, respectively, for the enumeration.

Upon the receipt at the department of the returns of the marshals and their assistants, it will be necessary to employ a number of competent persons to examine and correct them, to condense the statistical returns, to prepare copies for Congress, and for the printer, and to examine and correct the proof sheets. It is desirable, that as far as may be, their compensation be pro rata for the amount of services rendered. That paid for the correction of the returns of the fifth census, was at the rate of one dollar per quire of twenty-four sheets, and for copying and making recapitulations, fifty cents per sheet. Where a per diem compensation became necessary, it was at the rate of from three to four and a half dollars per day, according to the nature of the service rendered, and the talent necessary for its performance. Those rates being deemed reasonable, will, unless others are directed by Congress, be adopted for the like services under the present act.

For the preparatory measures adopted, and now in progress, assistance became necessary. One gentleman has therefore been employed who is deemed fully competent, under the direction of the department, to take charge of all the details of the business until its completion; also, one recording and copying clerk and one packer. The compensation temporarily assigned to them is barely commensurate to the duties, that in this incipient state of the business they have to perform, but would be totally inadequate to those, which, at a more advanced period, will be required. The compensation of all the persons employed in the department on this business, is now left to the discretion of the head of this department, and these remarks are submitted on the supposition that it may be deemed advisable to have them fixed by law.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the PRESIDENT.

Circular to the Marshal of the United States for the district of—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, July 22, 1839.

SIR: The "act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," copies of which have been transmitted to you, prescribes that this census shall be taken under the direction of the Secretary of State, and according to such instructions as he shall give, pursuant to the act. The following instructions are now, therefore, transmitted to you, and your careful attention to them required.

To attain the objects in view, the Legislature has directed the employment of the marshals of the several districts and of such assistants as they may select, for the completion of the returns within the period prescribed by law.

The importance of the duties assigned to these officers is sufficiently indicated by the provisions of the act, that every marshal and every assistant shall, before he enters upon them, take an oath or affirmation that he will faithfully perform them in the manner therein prescribed. Blank forms of these oaths, numbered 1, 2, and 7, have been transmitted to you in number sufficient to supply yourself and your assistants. Each set of oaths, (or affirmations,) after having been sworn to and duly authenticated, will be immediately returned to this department on their receipt by the marshal.

The duties to be performed by your assistants, under the solemnity of an oath, are such as will require industry, intelligence, integrity, a facility and accuracy of computation, with an intimate knowledge of the division allotted to them respectively. They must, by the letter of the act, be *residents* of the county or city for which they shall be appointed, and each division may include one or more towns, townships, wards, hundreds, precincts, or parishes, which must be plainly and distinctly bounded; but a division must in no case exceed one county: you will carefully avoid the assignment of the same portion of the population to more than one assistant. Great inconvenience will be produced if there should be any interference by the assistants with each other.

Your assistants will observe, that the act expressly requires the enumeration to be made by an actual inquiry at every *dwelling house* or by *personal inquiry of the head of every family*, and *not otherwise*; and that the oath or affirmation to be taken by them after the performance of this duty, and before they can receive compensation for the same, declares expressly that they have ascertained the numbers by *such actual inquiry*.

The act requires that "the enumeration shall commence on the first day of June next, and close within ten calendar months thereafter;" "and that the assistants shall, within nine months, or on or before the first day of October, 1840, deliver to the marshals, by whom they shall be appointed, respectively, two copies of the accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumerated as aforesaid, within their respective divisions." From the number of inquiries to be made at each house, it is obvious that the progress to be made by each assistant will be necessarily slow, and as there is a doubt, from the phraseology of the law, whether Congress did not intend that the enumeration should be completed by the first day of October, 1840, you will perceive the necessity of appointing a number of assistants adequate to effect that result, if the next Congress shall so determine. Each assistant must be enjoined not to lose a day in the perform-

ance of his task. I suggest, as advisable, proper precautions to meet the contingency of any of your assistants being disabled by sickness or otherwise, from fulfilling his duties, and to supply immediately all places that may be vacated by any casualty.

To facilitate the labor of your assistants, a printed list of all the interrogatories for the enumeration of the people, and also for the information required relative to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, by the 13th section of the act, has been prepared and numbered three, (No. 3,) in which all the questions touching the enumeration, (the answers to which are to be set down on schedule,) (No. 4.) refer to the first day of June, 1840, the day on which the enumeration is to commence. Your assistants will also bear in mind to include all persons of a family (except Indians not taxed) who were members thereof on the first day of June, whether present or not, and not include any person whose usual abode was not in the family they are enumerating, on the said first day of June, 1840. They will of course include such persons as may have died after that day, and will not include in it infants born after that day. This, though not prescribed in express terms by the act, is the undoubted intention of the Legislature, as manifested by the clause providing that every person shall be recorded as of the family, in which he or she shall reside, on the first day of June, 1840.

The execution of the 5th section of the act requires the farther interrogatories, whether any person, whose usual abode was in the family on the first day of June, 1840, be absent therefrom at the time of making the inquiry; and, if so, the sex, age, color, and condition, are to be asked for, and marked in the proper column in the return of the family. It follows, of course, that any person who, at the time of taking the enumeration of any family, has his abode in it, is nevertheless not to be included in the return of that family, *if his usual place of abode was, on the first day of June, in another family.* The name of every person having no settled place of residence is to be inserted in the column of the schedule, allotted for the heads of families, in the division where such person shall be on the first day of June, and proper insertions also in other columns, according to the age and condition of such person.

Your assistants will see that, by the 6th section of the act, each and every free person more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division, district, or territory, is *obliged* to render the assistant of the division, if required, a true account to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, respectively, according to the several descriptions in the schedule, under a penalty of twenty dollars. They should therefore read that section to the person of whom they make the inquiry, whenever it may be found necessary.

By the 7th section of the act, every assistant, before making his return to you, is required to cause correct copies, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, for the inspection of all concerned; proof of which is to be transmitted to you by each of your assistants, and by you to the Department of State, with the return of the number of persons; upon failure of which the assistant will forfeit the compensation allowed him by the act. A form of the certificate to be written on the copy of the schedule (No. 4,) which is to be transmitted, signed by two

respectable witnesses, to the Department of State, has been prepared, as a convenient mode of furnishing the proof required by the act.

One copy of the returns of enumeration, when received from all your assistants, is to be filed by you, together with an attested copy of the aggregate amount to be made out by yourself, with the clerk of your district (or superior) court, who is directed to receive and carefully to preserve them; and on or before the first day of December, 1840, you are to transmit to this Department one copy of the several returns received from each assistant, signed by each assistant, respectively, and also by two respectable witnesses, that the same has been posted; and also one copy of the aggregate amount of each description of persons within your district; by which is to be understood not merely the general aggregate amount of your whole district, but also the special aggregate of every subdivision of counties, cities, towns, townships, parishes, precincts, hundreds, and districts, and the several wards in principal cities, blanks for which are transmitted, numbered (8 and 9.)

For the purpose of securing uniformity in the mode of rendering accounts of compensation for taking the census or enumeration of inhabitants, the following instructions on that point are added:

No compensation will be made on account of the enumeration until the whole for your district shall have been completed, and the returns made to this department. When that shall have been done, you will make out an abstract of the compensation payable to your assistants on the blank forms (No. 11,) transmitted to you for that purpose. This you will return in duplicate to this department, accompanied by the necessary affidavits and certificates. For their amount, when found correct, a remittance will be made to you, with which you will be charged on the books of the Treasury. You will then, without delay, pay to each assistant the amount to which he is entitled, taking his receipt therefor. When the payments shall be completed, you will transmit an account current with the United States for those payments, for any postages paid by you and not before drawn for, and for your own compensation as allowed by the act, you will credit in it the sums remitted to you. This account must be accompanied by the receipts of the assistants, and for postages charged therein; on its adjustment, the balance appearing due to you will be remitted. As it is intended to transmit to you all the blank forms necessary for your own use, as well as for that of your assistants, and as the law authorizes no allowances to marshals except those specified in the act for their services and for postages, no charge can be allowed for stationery or other incidental expenses, or for commission for disbursements to assistants or postmasters.

The 12th section of the act provides, that there shall be allowed and paid to the marshals of the several States and Territories, and the District of Columbia, the amount of postage by them, respectively, paid on letters relating to their duties under this act.

The intention of the section referred to, appears to be that the assistants, as well as the marshals, should be relieved from the expense of postage in performing their duties under the act; you will therefore pay the postage on all communications in relation to the census to, as well as from, your assistants, and charge the department therewith.

It will, perhaps, be advisable for you to make an arrangement with the postmasters where you receive and mail your letters, &c., for the census, to keep an account of such postages to be settled quarterly. His receipt therefor will be a voucher of your having made the payment. For its amount

you may draw upon this department, being careful that the postmaster's receipt either accompany or precede your draft. This latter precaution will be necessary to ensure the payment of the draft. Blank forms of such receipts and drafts are prepared for the purpose.

Should any difficulty or obstacle occur to any of your assistants in performing the duty assigned to them, it is directed that they give you immediate notice thereof, that you may take measures for removing it if within your power. Should any such occur to yourself, you are requested to make immediate communication of it to me. Should a greater number of blank forms be required than have been transmitted to you, you will receive them on giving notice to this department. You are requested to acknowledge promptly the receipt of every package or communication, and to be particularly attentive to direct your answers after the mode prescribed in the circular of the 5th of April.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

AN ACT to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the marshals of the several districts of the United States, and of the District of Columbia, and of the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa, and of Florida, respectively, shall be, and are hereby, required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Department of State, and according to such instructions as he shall give, pursuant to this act, to cause the number of the inhabitants within their respective districts and territories (omitting, in such enumeration, Indians not taxed) to be taken according to the directions of the act. The said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of all free white persons, and ages of the free white males and females, respectively, under five years of age; those of five and under ten years of age; those of ten years and under fifteen; those of fifteen and under twenty; those of twenty and under thirty; those of thirty and under forty; those of forty and under fifty; those of fifty and under sixty; those of sixty and under seventy; those of seventy and under eighty; those of eighty and under ninety; those of ninety and under one hundred; those of one hundred and upward: and shall farther distinguish the number of those free white persons included in such enumeration who are deaf and dumb, under the age of fourteen years: and those of the age of fourteen years and under twenty-five; and of the age of twenty-five and upward; and shall farther distinguish the number of those free white persons included in such enumeration who are blind: and also in like manner of those who are insane, or idiots, distinguishing farther such of the insane and idiots as are a public charge. The said enumeration shall distinguish the sexes of all free colored persons, and of all other colored persons bound to service for life or for a term of years and the ages of such free and other colored persons, respectively, of each sex, under ten years of age; those of ten and under twenty-four; those of twenty-four and under thirty-six; those of

thirty-six and under fifty-five; those of fifty-five, and under one hundred; and those of one hundred and upward; and shall farther distinguish the number of those free colored and other colored persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, without regard to age, and those who are blind, and also in like manner of those who are insane or idiots, distinguishing farther such of the insane and idiots as are a public charge. For effecting which the marshals aforesaid shall have power, and are hereby required, to appoint one or more assistants in each city and county in their respective districts and territories, residents of such city or county for which they shall be appointed: and shall assign to each of the said assistants a certain division of territory; which division shall not consist, in any case, of more than one county, but may include one or more towns, townships, wards, hundreds, precincts, or parishes, and shall be plainly and distinctly bounded. The said enumeration shall be made by an actual inquiry by such marshals or assistants, at every dwelling house, or by personal inquiry of the head of every family. The marshals and the assistants shall, respectively, before entering on the performance of their duty under this act, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before some judge or justice of the peace resident within their respective districts or territories, for the faithful performance of their duties. The oath or affirmation of the marshal shall be as follows: "I, A B, marshal of the district (or territory) of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully cause to be made a full and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district, (or territory,) and return the same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability." The oath or affirmation of an assistant shall be as follows: "I, A B, appointed an assistant to the marshal of the district (or territory) of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just, faithful, and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me for that purpose by the marshal of the district (or territory) of ———, and make due return thereof to the said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress entitled 'An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' according to the best of my ability, and that I will take the said enumeration and description by actual inquiry at every dwelling house within said division, or personal inquiry of the head of every family, and not otherwise." The enumeration shall commence on the first day in June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, and shall be completed and closed within ten calendar months thereafter. The several assistants shall, within nine months, and on or before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty, deliver to the marshals by whom they shall be appointed, respectively, two copies of the accurate returns of all persons, except Indians not taxed, to be enumerated as aforesaid, within their respective divisions; which returns shall be made in a schedule, and which shall distinguish, in each county, city, town, township, ward, precinct, hundred, district, or parish, according to the civil divisions of the States or Territories, respectively, the several families, by the name of the head thereof.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That every assistant failing or neglecting to make a proper return, or making a false return of the enumeration to the marshal, within the time limited by this act, shall forfeit the

sum of two hundred dollars, recoverable in the manner pointed out in the next section hereof.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the marshals shall file one copy of each of the several returns aforesaid, and, also, an attested copy of the aggregate amount hereinafter directed, to be transmitted by them, respectively, to the Secretary of State, with the clerks of their respective districts or superior courts, as the case may be, who are hereby directed to receive and carefully to preserve, the same; and the marshals, respectively, shall, on or before the first day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty, transmit to the Secretary of State one copy of the several returns received from each assistant, and, also, the aggregate amount of each description of persons within their respective districts or territories; and every marshal failing to file the returns of his assistants, or the returns of any of them, with the clerks of the respective courts, as aforesaid, or failing to return one copy of the several returns received from each assistant, and, also, the aggregate amount of each description of persons in their respective districts or territories, as required by this act, and as the same shall appear from said returns, to the Secretary of State, within the time limited by this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand dollars; which forfeiture shall be recoverable in the courts of the districts or territories where the said offences shall be committed, or within the circuit courts held within the same, by action of debt, information, or indictment; the one-half thereof to the use of the United States, and the other half to the informer; but where the prosecution shall be first instituted on behalf of the United States, the whole shall accrue to their use; and, for the more effectual discovery of such offences, the judges of the several district courts in the several districts, and of the supreme courts in the territories of the United States, as aforesaid, at their next session to be held after the expiration of the time allowed for making the returns of the enumeration hereby directed to the Secretary of State, shall give this act in charge to the grand juries in their respective courts, and shall cause the returns of the several assistants, and the said attested copy of the aggregate amount, to be laid before them for their inspection. And the respective clerks of the said courts shall, within thirty days after the said original returns shall have been laid before the grand juries aforesaid, transmit and deliver all such original returns, so filed, to the Department of State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every assistant shall receive at the rate of two dollars for every hundred persons by him returned, where such persons reside in the country; and where such persons reside in a city or town containing more than three thousand persons, such assistant shall receive at the same rate for three thousand, and at the rate of two dollars for every three hundred persons over three thousand, residing in such city or town; but where, from the dispersed situation of the inhabitants in some divisions, two dollars will not be sufficient for one hundred persons, the marshals, with the approbation of the judges of their respective districts or territories, may make such farther allowance to the assistant in such divisions as shall be deemed an adequate compensation: *Provided*, The same does not exceed two dollars and fifty cents, for every fifty persons by them returned: *Provided, farther*, That before any assistant as aforesaid, shall, in any case, be entitled to receive said compensation, he shall take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, before some judge or justice of the peace, authorized to administer the same, to wit: "I, A B, do solemnly

swear (or affirm) that the number of persons set forth in the return made by me, agreeably to the provision of the act entitled 'An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States,' have been ascertained by an actual inquiry at every dwelling-house, or a personal inquiry of the head of every family, in exact conformity with the provisions of said act; and that I have, in every respect, fulfilled the duties required of me by said act, to the best of my abilities; and that the return aforesaid is correct and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief."

The compensation of the several marshals shall be as follows:

The marshal of the district of Maine, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of New Hampshire, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Massachusetts, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Rhode Island, two hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Vermont, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Connecticut, three hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of New York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of New York, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of New Jersey, three hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Delaware, two hundred and twenty-five dollars;

The marshal of the district of Maryland, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the eastern district of Virginia, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the western district of Virginia, four hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Kentucky, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of North Carolina, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of South Carolina, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Georgia, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of East Tennessee, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of West Tennessee, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the middle district of Tennessee, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Ohio, five hundred dollars;

The marshal of the district of Indiana, four hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Illinois, three hundred dollars;

The marshal of the northern district of Mississippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Mississippi, two hundred dollars;

The marshals of the districts of Louisiana, two hundred dollars each;

The marshal of the northern district of Alabama, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the southern district of Alabama, two hundred dollars;

The marshal of the District of Columbia, one hundred and fifty dollars;

The marshal of the district of Michigan, two hundred and fifty dollars ;
The marshal of the district of Arkansas, two hundred and fifty dollars ;
The marshals of the Territory of Florida, respectively, fifty dollars ;
The marshals of the Territory of Wisconsin, two hundred and fifty dollars ;
The marshals of the Territory of Iowa, two hundred and fifty dollars.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every person whose usual place of abode shall be in any family on the said first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty, shall be returned as of such family ; and the name of every person who shall be an inhabitant of any district or Territory, without a settled place of residence, shall be inserted in the column of the schedule which is allotted for the heads of families in the division where he or she shall be on the said first day of January, and every person occasionally absent at the time of enumeration, as belonging to the place in which he or she usually resides in the United States.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every free person more than sixteen years of age, whether heads of families or not, belonging to any family within any division, district, or Territory, made or established within the United States, shall be, and hereby is, obliged to render to the assistant of the division, if required, a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family, respectively, according to the several descriptions aforesaid, on pain of forfeiting twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in any action of debt, by such assistant ; the one-half to his own use, and the other half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That each and every assistant, previous to making his return to the marshal, shall cause a correct copy, signed by himself, of the schedule containing the number of inhabitants within his division, to be set up at two of the most public places within the same, there to remain for the inspection of all concerned ; for each of which copies the said assistant shall be entitled to receive five dollars : *Provided*, Proof of the schedule having been set up shall be transmitted to the marshal, with the return of the number of persons ; and in case any assistant shall fail to make such proof to the marshal, with the return of the number of persons, as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the compensation allowed him by this act.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of State shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to transmit to the marshals of the several districts and Territories, regulations and instructions, pursuant to this act, for carrying the same into effect ; and also the forms contained therein of the schedule to be returned, and such other forms as may be necessary in carrying this act into execution, and proper interrogatories to be administered by the several persons to be employed in taking the enumeration.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That in those States composing two districts, where a part of a county may be in each district, such county shall be considered as belonging to that district in which the court-house of said county may be situate.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where the superficial content of any county or parish shall exceed twenty miles square, and the number of inhabitants in said parish or county shall not exceed three thousand, the marshals or assistants shall be allowed, with the approbation of the judges of the respective districts or Territories, such further compensation as shall be deemed reasonable : *Provided*, The same does not exceed four dollars for every fifty persons by them returned ; and when any such

county or parish shall exceed forty miles square, and the number of inhabitants in the same shall not exceed three thousand, a like allowance shall be made, not to exceed six dollars for every fifty persons so returned.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when the aforesaid enumeration shall be completed and returned to the office of the Secretary of State by the marshals of the States and Territories, he shall direct the printers to Congress to print, for the use of Congress, ten thousand copies of the aggregate returns received from the marshals: *And provided*, That if any marshal, in any district within the United States or Territories, shall, directly or indirectly, ask, demand, or receive, or contract to receive, of any assistants to be appointed by him under this act, any fee, reward, or compensation, for the appointment of such assistant to discharge the duties required of such assistant under this act, or shall retain from such assistant any portion of the compensation allowed to the assistant by this act, the said marshal shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall forfeit and pay the amount of five hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by suit or indictment in any circuit or district court of the United States or the Territories thereof, one half to the use of the Government, and the other half to the informer; and all contracts which may be made in violation of this law, shall be void, and all sums of money or property paid, may be recovered back by the party paying the same, in any court having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed and paid to the marshals of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, the amount of postage by them respectively paid on letters relating to their duties under this act.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid marshals and their assistants shall also take a census of all persons receiving pensions from the United States for revolutionary or military services, stating their names and ages; and also shall collect and return in statistical tables under proper heads according to such forms as shall be furnished, all such information in relation to mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and schools, as will exhibit a full view of the pursuits, industry, education, and resources of the country, as shall be directed by the President of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State, under the direction of the President, to prepare such forms, regulations, and instructions, as shall be necessary and proper to comply with the provisions of this act.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect.

Approved, March 3, 1839.

[CIRCULAR.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, April 5, 1839.

*To the marshal of the United States
for the district of*

SIR: I herewith enclose a copy of "An act to provide for taking the sixth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States."

You will perceive a discrepancy in the dates named in the law for the commencing and completing the census; until farther legislation, the department will construe the law to ordain, that the taking of the census or enumeration, shall commence on the 1st day of June, 1840, and that it shall be completed and closed within ten calendar months thereafter, (viz: April 1st, 1841,) and as nine months are given to the deputy marshals to make their returns to the marshals, the nine months will be held to terminate March 1, 1841.

The instructions and regulations to be given in pursuance of this act will be prepared in due season, and transmitted to you, together with blank forms and interrogatories, and a sufficient number of those blanks for the use of the whole number of deputies in your district. This course is adopted to produce a uniformity in all the official returns under the act referred to.

In the meantime, as the enumeration is to commence on the 1st day of June, 1840, you will please make a selection of your assistants, and transmit to this department a list of their names, and of the districts or divisions assigned to each.

On the perusal of the act, you will see the strong necessity of your selecting persons of ability and integrity, and possessing the additional qualification of diligent and industrious habits, skilled in accounts, and in all cases a thorough knowledge and acquaintance with the district assigned them.

In order that I may form some estimate of the probable number of blanks that will be required in your district, be pleased to note on the list of assistants the probable number of inhabitants in each assistant's division.

I will thank you to acknowledge this circular immediately, and to direct your answer to this, as well as all communications relating to the census, as follows :

{ "DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington City,
"Census." D. C." }

And if it be practicable, it would conduce to the convenience of this department that your letters should be written upon paper of the dimensions of this sheet.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH,
Secretary of State.

No. 1.

Marshal's oath.

I, _____, marshal of the district (or territory) of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will truly and faithfully cause to be made a full and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within my district, (or territory,) and return the same to the Secretary of State, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability.

No. 2.

Assistant's oath.

I, _____, appointed an assistant to the marshal of the district (or territory) of _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will make a just, faithful, and perfect enumeration and description of all persons resident within the division assigned to me for that purpose by the marshal of the district (or territory) of _____ and make due return thereof to the said marshal, agreeably to the directions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," according to the best of my ability, and that I will take the said enumeration and description by actual inquiry at every dwelling house within said division, or personal inquiry of the head of every family, and not otherwise.

No. 3.

Interrogatories to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, in taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the answers to which will be entered on printed Form No. 4, in the appropriate columns.

Who was, on the 1st day of June, 1840, the head (master, mistress, steward, overseer, or other principal person, as the case may be) of this family?*

What number of free white males were there on that day (June 1, 1840) in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 5 years of age ?	Of 50 and under 60 ?
Of 5 and under 10 ?	Of 60 and under 70 ?
Of 10 and under 15 ?	Of 70 and under 80 ?
Of 15 and under 20 ?	Of 80 and under 90 ?
Of 20 and under 30 ?	Of 90 and under 100 ?
Of 30 and under 40 ?	Of 100 and upward ?
Of 40 and under 50 ?	

What number of free white females were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 5 years of age ?	Of 50 and under 60 ?
Of 5 and under 10 ?	Of 60 and under 70 ?
Of 10 and under 15 ?	Of 70 and under 80 ?
Of 15 and under 20 ?	Of 80 and under 90 ?
Of 20 and under 30 ?	Of 90 and under 100 ?
Of 30 and under 40 ?	Of 100 and upward ?
Of 40 and under 50 ?	

What number of free colored males were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age ?	Of 36 and under 55 ?
Of 10 and under 24 ?	Of 55 and under 100 ?
Of 24 and under 36 ?	Of 100 and upward ?

* In all forts, garrisons, navy yards, prisons, asylums, poor-houses, &c., the commanding officer, superintendent, or keeper, is to be regarded as the head of the family.

What number of free colored females were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age ?	Of 36 and under 55 ?
Of 10 and under 24 ?	Of 55 and under 100 ?
Of 24 and under 36 ?	Of 100 and upward ?

What number of male slaves were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age ?	Of 36 and under 55 ?
Of 10 and under 24 ?	Of 55 and under 100 ?
Of 24 and under 36 ?	Of 100 and upward ?

What number of female slaves were there on that day, in this family, including any who might have been occasionally absent—

Under 10 years of age ?	Of 36 and under 55 ?
Of 10 and under 24 ?	Of 55 and under 100 ?
Of 24 and under 36 ?	Of 100 and upward ?

What was the total number of persons in this family on that day, including those who might have been occasionally absent ?

What was the number of persons, in this family, employed in—

Mining operations ?	Navigation of the ocean ?
Agriculture ?	Navigation of canals, lakes, or rivers ?
Commerce ?	Learned professions and engineers ?

Manufactures and trades ?

What was the name and age of any pensioner for revolutionary or military services, who resided with this family on that day ?

What number of white persons were there on that day, in this family, who were—

Deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age ?	Blind ?	Insane and idiots, at public charge ?
Deaf and dumb of 14 and under 25 ?		Insane and idiots, at private charge ?
Deaf and dumb of 25 and upward ?		

What number of slaves and colored persons were there on that day, in this family, who were—

Deaf and dumb ?	Insane and idiots, at private charge ?
Blind ?	Insane and idiots, at public charge ?

What number of white persons, over 20 years of age, were there in this family, on that day, who could not read and write ?

At each university, college, academy, school, and common school, inquire what was the number of students at that place of education on that day ?

What was the number of scholars at public charge ?

Additional interrogatories to be put by the Assistants of the Marshals, for the Statistical Tables, in relation to Mines, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, the answers to which will be entered on the printed Form No. 10, in the appropriate columns.

MINES.

Iron.

What is the number of your furnaces for casting iron ?

How many tons of iron were cast by you in the year 1839 ?

What is the number of your bloomeries, forges, and rolling mills ?

How many tons of bar iron were produced by you in 1839 ?

How many tons of fuel did you consume?

How many men were employed by you, including those engaged in mining?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Lead.

What is the number of your smelting-houses, counting each fire one?

How many pounds of lead were produced by you in 1839?

How many men did you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Gold.

What is the number of your smelting-houses or gold mines?

What was the value of their produce in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Other Metals.

What was the value produced of all other metals in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Coal.

How many tons of anthracite coal were raised by you in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

How many bushels of bituminous coal were raised in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Domestic Salt.

How many bushels of salt were produced by you in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Granite, Marble, &c.

What is the value of stone quarried by you in 1839?

How many men were employed by you?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

AGRICULTURE.

What is the number of your horses and mules?

How many neat cattle have you?

How many sheep?

How many swine?

What is the estimated value of your poultry of all kinds?

How many bushels of wheat did you grow in 1839?

How many bushels of barley?

- How many bushels of oats?
- How many bushels of rye?
- How many bushels of buckwheat?
- How many bushels of Indian corn?
- How many pounds of wool?
- How many pounds of hops?
- How many pounds of wax?
- How many bushels of potatoes?
- How many tons of hay?
- How many tons of hemp and flax?
- How many pounds of tobacco?
- How many pounds of rice?
- How many pounds of cotton have you gathered?
- How many pounds of silk cocoons?
- How many pounds of sugar?
- How many cords of wood have you sold?
- What is the value of the products of your dairy?
- What is the value of the products of your orchard?
- How many gallons of wine have you made?
- What is the value of your home-made, or family goods?

HORTICULTURE.

- What was the value of the produce of your market-garden in 1839?
- What was the value of the produce of your nursery and green house?
- How many men were employed by you?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

COMMERCE.

- What was the number of your commercial-houses in foreign trade in 1839?
- What was the number of your commission-houses in 1839.
- What is the amount of your capital invested?
- What was the number of your retail dry goods, grocery, or other stores in 1839?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?
- What was the number of your lumber yards in 1839?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?
- What was the number of men employed by you?
- What number of men do you employ in internal transportation?
- Butchers, packers, &c., what number of men do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

FISHERIES.

- How many quintals (or hundreds of pounds) of dried fish did you dry, smoke, or cure, in 1839?
- How many barrels of pickled fish did you cure, or sell for curing?
- How many gallons of spermaceti oil?
- How many gallons of whale and other fish oil?
- What was the value of the whalebone, and other productions of the fisheries not before enumerated?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST.

What was the value of the lumber you obtained from the forest in 1839 ?

How many barrels of tar, pitch, turpentine, rosin, did you make ?

How many tons of pot and pearl ashes ?

What was the value of the skins and furs you obtained from the forest in 1839 ?

What was the value of the ginseng, and all other productions not before enumerated, you obtained from the forest in 1839 ?

How many men were employed by you ?

MANUFACTURES.

Machinery, (including wood and metals.)

What was the value of machinery you manufactured in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

What was the value of the hardware, cutlery, nails, you manufactured in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

Cannon and small arms.

How many cannon did you cast in 1839 ?

How many small arms did you manufacture ?

How many men do you employ ?

Precious Metals—Gold, Silver, &c.

What was the value of gold, silver, and jewels, you manufactured in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

Various Metals—Copper, Brass, Zinc, Tin, &c.

What was the value of your manufactures of the various metals in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

Granite, Marble, and all other stone.

What was the value of your manufactures of granite, marble, &c., in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

Bricks and Lime.

What was the value of the bricks or lime made by you in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of capital invested in preceding manufactures by you ?

Wool.

- What is the number of your fulling mills?
- What is the number of your woollen manufactories?
- What was the value of your goods manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

Cotton.

- What is the number of your cotton manufactories?
- What is the number of spindles?
- How many dying and printing establishments?
- What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

Silk.

- How many pounds of reeled, thrown, or other silk, have you made in 1839?
- What was the value of the same?
- How many male persons do you employ?
- How many females and children do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

Flax.

- What was the value of the flax you manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

MIXED MANUFACTURES.

- What was the value of the mixed goods you manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of capital invested?

Tobacco.

- What is the value of the tobacco you manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of your capital invested?

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, &c.

- What was the value of hats and caps you manufactured in 1839?
- What was the value of straw bonnets you manufactured in 1839?
- How many persons do you employ?
- What is the amount of capital invested?

Leather, Tanneries, Saddleries, Shoemakers, &c.

- What is the number of your tanneries?
- How many sides of sole-leather did you tan in 1839?
- How many sides of upper leather?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

How many other manufactories of leather, such as saddleries, manufactories of shoes, boots, &c., have you ?

What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839 ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Soap and Candles.

How many pounds of soap did you make in 1839 ?

How many pounds of tallow candles ?

How many pounds of sperm and wax candles ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Liquors, distilled and fermented.

How many distilleries have you ?

How many gallons did you make in 1839 ?

How many breweries have you ?

How many gallons did you make in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Powder Mills.

How many powder mills have you ?

How many pounds of gunpowder did you make in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dyes.

What was the value of medicinal drugs, paints, and dyes, you manufactured in 1839 ?

What was the value of spirits of turpentine and varnish you made in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Glass, Earthenware, Pottery, &c.

How many glass-houses have you ?

How many glass-cutting establishments ?

How many men do you employ ?

What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839 ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

How many potteries have you ?

What was the value of articles manufactured in 1839 ?

How many men do you employ ?

What is the amount of your capital invested ?

Sugar Refineries, Chocolate, &c.

How many sugar refineries have you ?

What was the value of the produce or manufactured articles in 1839 ?

What was the value of the chocolate you manufactured in 1839?

What was the value of confectionary you made in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Paper.

How many manufactories of paper have you?

What was the value of paper produced in 1839?

What was the value of all your other manufactures of paper, including playing cards, paper hangings, &c., in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Printing and Binding.

How many printing offices have you?

How many binderies?

How many daily newspapers do you publish?

How many weekly newspapers do you publish?

How many semi and tri-weekly newspapers do you publish?

How many periodicals?

How many persons do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Cordage.

How many rope-walks have you?

What was the value of the produce or manufactured articles in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Musical Instruments.

What was the value of the musical instruments you made in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Carriages, Wagons, &c.

What was the value of the carriages or wagons, &c., you manufactured in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Mills.

How many flouring mills have you?

How many barrels of flour did you manufacture in 1839?

How many grist mills have you?

How many saw mills?

How many oil mills?

What was the value of their produce or manufactures in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Ships—Furniture.

What was the value of ships and other vessels you built in 1839?

What was the value of the furniture you manufactured in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

Houses.

How many brick and stone houses have you built in 1839?

How many frame or wooden houses have you built in 1839?

How many men do you employ?

What was the value of constructing or building said houses?

Products of all other manufactures and mechanic arts not enumerated.

What is the value of all articles you manufactured in 1839, which are not enumerated?

What is the amount of your capital invested?

(Recapitulate, or carry out in the last column, "Total capital invested in manufactures.")

Free colored persons.						Slaves.						Total.	Number of persons in each family, employed in															
Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.				Mining.	Agriculture.	Commerce.	Manufactures and trades.	Navigation of the ocean.	Navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers.	Learned professions and engineers.									
Under 10.	10, and under 24.	24, and under 36.	36, and under 55.	55, and under 100.	100, and upward.	Under 10.	10, and under 24.	24, and under 36.	36, and under 55.	55, and under 100.	100, and upward.	Under 10.	10, and under 24.	24, and under 36.	36, and under 55.	55, and under 100.	100, and upward.											

Pensioners for revolutionary or military services, included in the foregoing.	Deaf and dumb, blind and insane white persons, included in the foregoing.	Deaf, dumb, blind, and insane colored persons, included in the foregoing.	Schools, &c.
Names.	Ages.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind and insane.
	Under 14. 14, and under 25. 25, and upward.	Blind. Insane and idiots at public charge. Insane and idiots at private charge.	Deaf and dumb. Blind. Insane and idiots at private charge. Insane and idiots at public charge.
		Deaf, dumb, and blind.	Insane and idiots.
		Universities, or colleges.	Number of students.
		Academies and grammar schools.	Number of scholars.
		Primary and common schools.	Number of scholars.
		Public charge.	Number of white persons over 20 years of age in each family, who cannot read and write.

No. 5.

Certificate of the Assistant, to be written at the foot of Schedule No. 4, of the enumeration of inhabitants in his division.

The number of persons within my division, consisting of _____ day of _____ appears in the foregoing schedule subscribed by me, this _____ in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty.

No. 6.

Certificate to be written at the foot of Schedule No. 4, to be signed by two respectable inhabitants of the division, and returned, by the assistant, to the Marshal.

We hereby certify, that a correct copy of the above schedule, signed by the said _____ has been set up at two of the most public places within the division, open to the inspection of all concerned.

No. 7.

I, _____ do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the number of persons set forth in the return made by me, agreeably to the provision of the act entitled "An act to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," have been ascertained by an actual inquiry at every dwelling-house, or a personal inquiry of the head of every family, in exact conformity with the provisions of said act; and that I have, in every respect, fulfilled the duties required of me by said act, to the best of my abilities; and that the return aforesaid is correct and true, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Probat of the foregoing oath or affirmation.

Be it remembered, that, on this _____ day of _____ came before me _____ a _____ resident in the _____ district of _____ an assistant to the Marshal of the _____ district of _____ for performing the duties prescribed by the act of Congress to provide for taking the sixth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes, and took, and in my presence subscribed, the above oath.

Number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services, included in the foregoing, whose names and ages are inserted in schedule (No. 4.)	Deaf and dumb, blind, and insane white persons, included in the foregoing.				Deaf, dumb, blind, and insane colored persons, included in the foregoing.				Schools, &c.					
	Deaf and dumb.			Blind and insane.	Deaf, dumb, and blind.	Insane and idiots.	Universities or colleges.	Number of students.	Academies and grammar schools.	Number of scholars.	Primary and common schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of scholars at public charge.	Number of white persons over 20 years of age in each family, who cannot read and write.
	Under 14.	14, and under 25.	25, and upward.											
				Blind.	Insane and idiots at public charge.	Insane and idiots at private charge.								

Recapitulation, exhibiting the general aggregate amount of each

Free white persons.				
Males.		Females.		
Under five years of age	-	Under five years of age	-	
Of five, and under ten	-	Of five, and under ten	-	
Of ten, and under fifteen	-	Of ten, and under fifteen	-	
Of fifteen, and under twenty	-	Of fifteen, and under twenty	-	
Of twenty, and under thirty	-	Of twenty, and under thirty	-	
Of thirty, and under forty	-	Of thirty, and under forty	-	
Of forty, and under fifty	-	Of forty, and under fifty	-	
Of fifty, and under sixty	-	Of fifty, and under sixty	-	
Of sixty, and under seventy	-	Of sixty, and under seventy	-	
Of seventy, and under eighty	-	Of seventy, and under eighty	-	
Of eighty, and under ninety	-	Of eighty, and under ninety	-	
Of ninety, and under one hundred	-	Of ninety, and under one hundred	-	
Of one hundred, and upward	-	Of one hundred, and upward	-	
		Total No. of free white persons	-	

White persons included in the foregoing who are deaf and dumb, under 14 years of age				
Do.	do.	do. of 14, and under 25	-	-
Do.	do.	do. over 25	-	-
Do.	do.	do. who are blind	-	-
Do.	do.	do. insane and idiots at public charge	-	-
Do.	do.	do. insane and idiots at private charge	-	-
Total number of persons employed in mining				
Do.	do.	agriculture	-	-
Do.	do.	commerce	-	-
Do.	do.	manufactures and trade	-	-
Do.	do.	navigation of the ocean	-	-
Do.	do.	navigation of canals, lakes, and rivers	-	-
Do.	do.	learned professions	-	-

OF _____.

No. 9.

description of persons in the _____ district of _____, by classes.

Free colored persons.		Slaves.	
Males.		Males.	
Under ten years of age	-	Under ten years of age	-
Of ten, and under twenty-four	-	Of ten, and under twenty-four	-
Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six	-	Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six	-
Of thirty-six, and under fifty-five	-	Of thirty-six, and under fifty-five	-
Of fifty-five, and under one hundred	-	Of fifty-five, and under one hundred	-
Of one hundred, and upward	-	Of one hundred, and upward	-
Females.		Females.	
Under ten years of age	-	Under ten years of age	-
Of ten, and under twenty-four	-	Of ten, and under twenty-four	-
Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six	-	Of twenty-four, and under thirty-six	-
Of thirty-six, and under fifty-five	-	Of thirty-six, and under fifty-five	-
Of fifty-five, and under one hundred	-	Of fifty-five, and under one hundred	-
Of one hundred, and upward	-	Of one hundred, and upward	-
Total No. of free colored persons	-	Total No. of slaves	-
		Total aggregate	-

Slaves and colored persons included in the foregoing, who are deaf and dumb - - -
 Do. do. who are blind - - -
 Do. do. who are insane and idiots at private charge - - -
 Do. do. who are insane and idiots at public charge - - -

Total number of pensioners for revolutionary or military services - - -
 Do. of universities or colleges - - -
 Do. of students in universities or colleges - - -
 Do. of academies and grammar schools - - -
 Do. of students in academies and grammar schools - - -
 Do. of primary and common schools - - -
 Do. of scholars in common schools - - -
 Do. of scholars at public charge - - -
 Do. of white persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read and write - - -

Marshal of the U. S. for the _____ district of _____.

3

No. 10.—*Schedule of mines, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, &c., exhibiting a full view of the pursuits, industry, and resources of the country within the division allotted to ———, by the Marshal of the ——— district (or territory) of ———.*

Name of county, city, ward, town, township, parish, precinct, hundred, or district.	Mines.																			
	Iron.						Lead.		Gold.		Other metals.		Coal.				Domestic salt.		Granite, marble, and other stone.	
	Cast iron.		Bar iron.		Fuel.								Anthracite.		Bituminous.					
	No. of furnaces.	Tons produced.	No. of bloomeries, forges, rolling mills.	Tons produced.									Tons of fuel consumed.	No. of men employed, including mining operations.	Capital invested.	No. of smelting houses, count- ing each fire one.				

No. 10—Continued.

Agriculture.

Live stock.		Cereal grains.		Various crops.		Cotton, sugar, silk, &c.	
Horses and mules.		No. of bushels of wheat.		Pounds of wool.		Pounds of cotton gathered.	
Neat cattle.		No. of bushels of barley.		Pounds of hops.		Pounds of silk cocoons.	
Sheep.		No. of bushels of oats.		Pounds of wax.		Pounds of sugar made.	
Swine.		No. of bushels of rye.		Bushels of potatoes.		Cords of wood sold.	
Poultry of all kinds—estimated value.		No. of bushels of buckwheat.		Tons of hay.		Value of the products of the dairy.	
		No. of bushels of Indian corn.		Tons of hemp and flax.		Value of the products of the orchard.	
				Pounds of tobacco gathered.		Gallons of wine made.	
				Pounds of rice.		Value of home-made, or family goods.	

[illegible]

Manufactures—Continued.

38

Manufactures—Continued.

Soap and candles.					Distilled and fermented liquors.					Powder mills.				Drugs and medicines, paints and dyes.				Glass, earthenware, &c.							
No. of pounds of soap.					No. of distilleries.					No. of powder mills.				Value of medicinal drugs, paints, dyes, &c.				No. of glass-houses.							
No. of pounds of tallow candles.					Gallons produced.					Pounds of gunpowder made.				Turpentine and varnish—value produced.				No. of glass-cutting establishments.							
No. of pounds of spermaceti and wax candles.					No. of breweries.					No. of men employed.				No. of men employed.				No. of men employed.							
No. of men employed.					Gallons produced.					Capital invested.				Capital invested.				Value of manufactured articles, including looking-glasses.							
Capital invested.					No. of men employed.													Capital invested.							
																		No. of potteries.							
																		Value of manufactured articles.							
																		No. of men employed.							
																		Capital invested.							

Manufactures—Continued.

No. of sugar refineries.	Sugar refineries, chocolate, &c.	Paper.	Printing and binding.	Cordage.	Musical instruments.
	Value of produce.				
	Value of chocolate manufactured.				
	Value of confectionery made.				
	No. of men employed.				
	Capital invested.				
	No. of manufactories.				
	Value of produce.				
	Value of all other manufactures of paper, playing cards, &c.				
	No. of men employed.				
	Capital invested.				
	No. of printing offices.				
	No. of binderies.				
	No. of daily newspapers.				
	No. of weekly newspapers.				
	No. of semi and tri-weekly newspapers.				
	No. of periodicals.				
	No. of men employed.				
	Capital invested.				
	No. of rope-walks.				
	Value of produce.				
	No. of men employed.				
	Capital invested.				
	Musical instruments—value produced.				
	No. of men employed.				
	Capital invested.				

Manufactures—Continued.

	Value of manufacture.	Carriages and wagons.	Mills.	Ships—Furniture.	Houses.	All other manufactures.
	No. of men employed.					
	Capital invested.					
	No. of flouring mills.					
	Barrels of flour manufactured.					
	No. of grist mills.					
	No. of saw mills.					
	No. of oil mills.					
	Value of manufactures.					
	No. of men employed.					
	Capital invested.					
	Value of ships and vessels built.					
	Value of furniture manufactured.					
	No. of men employed.					
	Capital invested.					
	No. of brick and stone houses built.					
	No. of wooden houses built.					
	No. of men employed.					
	Value of constructing or building.					
	All other manufactures not enumerated.					
	Capital invested.					
	Total capital invested in manufactures.					

No. 12.

No. ———.

Received from ———, Marshal of the United States, for the ———
District of ———, ——— dollars ——— cents, being the amount of
postage incurred on letters and forms for the sixth census, from ———, to
———, 18—.

Dated at ———, this ——— day of ———.

\$

DISTRICT OF ———,
U. S. Marshal's office, ———, 18—.

No. ———. \$

Pay to ———, or order, the sum of ———, being for postages incurred
on account of the sixth census, from ———, to ———, 18—.

To the Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

